

## Consumer Math

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
M	Mathematics		
M.N	Number and Operations		
M.N.I	Understand numbers, ways of representing numbers, relationships among numbers, and number systems.		
M.N.I.A	Develop a deeper understanding of very large and very small numbers and of various representations of them.		
M.N.I.A.1	Read, write, and represent very large and very small numbers in a variety of forms including exponential and radical.		
M.N.I.B	Compare and contrast the properties of numbers and number systems, including the rational and real numbers, and understand complex numbers as solutions to quadratic equations that do not have real solutions.		
M.N.I.B.1	Identify the kinds of equations that can and cannot be solved in each subset of the complex number system.		
M.N.I.C	Understand vectors and matrices as systems that have some of the properties of the real number system.		
M.N.I.C.1	Use vectors to represent situations that involve both magnitude and direction, such as force, displacement, velocity, and acceleration.		
M.N.I.C.2	Identify and use properties related to operations with matrices to justify the steps in solving problems that arise from applications.		
M.N.I.D	Use number-theory arguments to justify relationships involving whole numbers.		
M.N.I.D.1	Use the commutative, associative, distributive, equality, and identity properties to justify the steps in solving equations and inequalities.	Wages	Solving Equations: Addition and Subtraction Commission Solving Equations: Multiplication and Division

## Consumer Math

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
			Solving Two-Step Equations
			Salary and Commission
		Personal Finances	The Costs of Raising a Family
M.N.I.D.2	Use symbolic representation, reasoning, and proof to verify statements about numbers.		
M.N.II	Understand meanings of operations and how they relate to one another		
M.N.II.A	Judge the effects of such operations as multiplication, division, and computing powers and roots on the magnitudes of quantities.		
M.N.II.A.1	Recognize and justify the relationship between the magnitude of a number and the application of specific arithmetic operations.		
M.N.II.B	Develop an understanding of properties of, and representations for, the addition and multiplication of vectors and matrices.		
M.N.II.B.1	Organize data and perform operations of addition, subtraction, and scalar multiplication to solve problems using matrices.		
M.N.II.C	Develop an understanding of permutations and combinations as counting techniques.		
M.N.II.C.1	Determine the relationship between counting when order matters and when order does not matter.		
M.N.III	Compute fluently and make reasonable estimates.		
M.N.III.A	Develop fluency in operations with real numbers, vectors, and matrices, using mental computation or paper-and-pencil calculations for simple cases and technology for more complicated cases.	All About Jobs	Decimal Review
			Review of Percents
			Order of Operations
		Wages	Review of Fractions
			Review of Equations
M.N.III.A.1	Given a problem situation, determine whether to use a rough estimate, an approximation, or an exact answer. Select a suitable method of computing from techniques such as the use of mental mathematics,	All About Jobs	Working with Wages

## Consumer Math

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	paper and pencil computations, calculators, and computers.		
M.N.III.B	Judge the reasonableness of numerical computations and their results.		
M.N.III.B.1	Explain why a solution is mathematically reasonable using supporting data.		
M.A	Algebra		
M.A.I	Understand patterns, relations, and functions.		
M.A.I.A	Generalize patterns using explicitly defined and recursively defined functions.		
M.A.I.A.1	Interpret and make inferences from explicit and recursive functional relationships.		
M.A.I.A.2	Describe independent and dependent quantities in functional relationships.	Describe independent and dependent quantities in functional relationships.	Operating Expenses Other Car Topics
		Transportation	Distance
		Personal Finances	Writing Linear Equations
M.A.I.A.3	Use patterns to generate the laws of exponents and apply them in problem-solving situations.		
M.A.I.B	Understand relations and functions and select, convert flexibly among, and use various representations for them.		
M.A.I.B.1	Gather and record data, or use data sets, to determine functional (systematic) relationships between quantities.		
M.A.I.B.2	Represent relationships among quantities using concrete models, tables, graphs, diagrams, verbal descriptions, equations, and inequalities including representations involving computer algebra systems, spreadsheets, and graphing calculators.	Wages	Salary and Commission Solving Equations: Addition and Subtraction Commission Solving Equations: Multiplication and Division Solving Two-Step Equations
		Personal Finances	The Costs of Raising a Family

## Consumer Math

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
		Checking and Savings Accounts	Exponential Equations
		Deductions, Taxes, and Insurance	Life Insurance
		Recreation and Spending	Movies and Shows
M.A.I.B.3	Interpret situations in terms of given graphs and create situations that fit given graphs.	Checking and Savings Accounts	Exponential Graphs
			Graphing Exponential Equations
			Plotting a Decay Curve
		Personal Finances	Graphs of Equations
			Graphing an Equation Using Points
			Graphing Using Slope and YIntercept
		Automobile Expenses	Comparing Costs
M.A.I.C	Analyze functions of one variable by investigating rates of change, intercepts, zeros, asymptotes, and local and global behavior.		
M.A.I.C.1	Relate the solution(s) of quadratic equations to the root(s) of the quadratic functions.		
M.A.I.C.2	Determine domain and range restrictions for linear and quadratic functions, given the constraints of the problem.		
M.A.I.C.3	Analyze graphs of quadratic functions and write conclusions for problem situations.		
M.A.I.D	Understand and perform transformations such as arithmetically combining, composing, and inverting commonly used functions, using technology to perform such operations on more complicated symbolic expressions.		
M.A.I.E	Understand and compare the properties of classes of functions, including exponential, polynomial, rational, logarithmic, and periodic functions.		
M.A.I.E.1	Identify and sketch the general forms of linear ( $y = x$ ) and quadratic ( $y = x^2$ ) parent functions.		
M.A.I.E.2	Determine reasonable domain and		

## Consumer Math

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	range values for a variety of situations.		
M.A.I.E.3	Relate direct variation to linear functions and solve problems involving proportional change.		
M.A.I.E.4	With and without using a graphing calculator, investigate, describe, and predict the effects of changing the slope and the y-intercept in applied situations.		
M.A.I.E.5	With and without using a graphing calculator, investigate, describe, and predict the effects of vertical and horizontal translations, reflections, and dilations on linear and quadratic functions.		
M.A.I.E.6	With and without using a graphing calculator, investigate, describe, and predict the effects of vertical and horizontal translations, reflections, and dilations on exponential, polynomial, rational, logarithmic, and periodic functions.		
M.A.I.F	Interpret representations of functions of two variables.		
M.A.I.F.1	Recognize that real-world phenomena can be modeled by specific functions (e.g., population growth can be modeled by exponential functions, periodicity can be modeled by trigonometric functions).	Checking and Savings Accounts	Exponential Graphs Graphing Exponential Equations Plotting a Decay Curve
M.A.II	Represent and analyze mathematical situations and structures using algebraic symbols.		
M.A.II.A	Understand the meaning of equivalent forms of expressions, equations, inequalities, and relations.		
M.A.II.A.1	Find specific function values and evaluate expressions.	Personal Finances  Checking and Savings Accounts	Coordinate Plane and Linear Functions Net Worth and Purchasing Power Growth and Decay Savings Accounts
M.A.II.A.2	Simplify polynomial expressions and perform polynomial arithmetic.		

## Consumer Math

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
M.A.II.A.3	Represent functions in algebraic, tabular, graphical, and verbal forms using paper and pencil, graphing calculators, computer algebra, and spreadsheet technologies.	Personal Finances	Coordinate Plane and Linear Functions
			Net Worth and Purchasing Power
		Checking and Savings Accounts	Growth and Decay Savings Accounts
M.A.II.B	Write equivalent forms of equations, inequalities, and systems of equations and solve them with fluency-mentally or with paper and pencil in simple cases and using technology in all cases	Personal Finances	Net Worth and Purchasing Power
			The Cost of Raising a Family
		Wages	Review of Equations Salary and Commissions
		Automobile Expenses	Comparing Costs Savings Accounts
M.A.II.B.1	Transform and solve equations and inequalities, factoring as necessary in problem situations.	Wages	Solving Two-Step Equations
			Salary and Commission
			Solving Equations: Addition and Subtraction
			Commission
			Solving Equations: Multiplication and Division
		Checking and Savings Accounts	Exponential Equations
Personal Finances	The Costs of Raising a Family		
M.A.II.B.2	Solve systems of linear equations using concrete models, graphs, tables, and algebraic methods.	Personal Finances	Unit Open Response-Comparing Consumer Costs
M.A.II.B.3	Select a method for solving linear equations and inequalities and then solve the equations and inequalities	Wages	Solving Equations: Multiplication and Division
			Solving Two-Step Equations
			Salary and Commission
			Solving Equations: Addition and Subtraction
			Commission
		Personal Finances	The Costs of Raising a Family
Checking and Savings Accounts	Exponential Equations		

## Consumer Math

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
M.A.II.B.4	Solve quadratic equations using concrete models, tables, graphs, and algebraic methods that include factoring, the quadratic formula, and computer algebra systems, spreadsheets, and graphing calculators.		
M.A.II.C	Use symbolic algebra to represent and explain mathematical relationships.		
M.A.II.C.1	Look for patterns and represent generalizations algebraically in given situations.		
M.A.II.C.2	Use symbols to represent unknowns and variables.	Wages	Review of Equations
M.A.II.D	Use a variety of symbolic representations, including recursive and parametric equations, for functions and relations.		
M.A.II.D.1	Translate among and use algebraic, tabular, graphical, or verbal descriptions of linear functions using computer algebra systems, spreadsheets, and graphing calculators.	Checking and Savings Accounts	Graphing Exponential Equations Plotting a Decay Curve Exponential Graphs
		Personal Finances	Graphing Using Slope and YIntercept
M.A.II.D.2	Translate among and use algebraic, tabular, graphical, or verbal descriptions of quadratic, rational, exponential and other functions using computer algebra systems, spreadsheets, and graphing calculators.		
M.A.II.D.3	Translate among and use algebraic, tabular, graphical, or verbal descriptions of recursive and parametric equations or functions, using computer algebra systems, spreadsheets, and graphing calculators.		
M.A.II.E	Judge the meaning, utility, and reasonableness of the results of symbol manipulations, including those carried out by technology.		
M.A.II.E.1	Interpret solutions and determine the reasonableness of solutions to linear equations and inequalities.	Personal Finances	The Costs of Raising a Family
M.A.II.E.2	Interpret solutions and determine the reasonableness of solutions to	Personal Finances	Unit Open Response-Comparing Consumer



## Consumer Math

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		Checking and Savings Accounts	Exponential Equations
M.A.III.B.2	Graph and write equations of lines given characteristics such as two points, a point and a slope, or a slope and y-intercept.	Personal Finances	Writing Linear Equations
			Graphing an Equation Using Points
			Graphing Using Slope and YIntercept
M.A.III.B.3	Analyze data and represent situations involving inverse variation using concrete models, tables, graphs, or algebraic methods as well as computer algebra systems, spreadsheets, and graphing calculators.		
M.A.III.B.4	Analyze data and represent situations involving exponential growth and decay using concrete models, tables, graphs, or algebraic methods as well as computer algebra systems, spreadsheets, and graphing calculators.	Checking and Savings Accounts	Plotting a Decay Curve
			Exponential Graphs
			Savings Accounts
M.A.III.C	Draw reasonable conclusions about a situation being modeled.	Personal Finances	Net Worth and Purchasing Power
			Costs of Raising a Family
			Unit Open Response-Comparing Consumer Costs
		Checking and Savings Accounts	Growth and Decay
			Savings Accounts
M.A.III.C.1	Verify and explain the conclusion based on the data and the processes used.	Personal Finances	Net Worth and Purchasing Power
			Costs of Raising a Family
			Unit Open Response-Comparing Consumer Costs
		Checking and Savings Accounts	Growth and Decay
			Savings Accounts
M.A.III.C.2	Demonstrate that no solution or multiple solutions may exist.		
M.A.IV	Analyze change in various contexts.		
M.A.IV.A	Approximate and interpret rates of change from graphical and numerical data.		

## Consumer Math

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M.A.IV.A.1	Interpret rates of change as they apply to phenomena such as inflation, spread of disease, population growth, tax brackets, and pollution.	Personal Finances	Net Worth and Purchasing Power Writing Linear Equations
		Checking and Savings Accounts	Savings Accounts
		Housing	Buying a House The Mortgage
		Automobile Expenses	Buying a New Automobile
M.A.IV.A.2	Analyze graphical data gathered by technical equipment including combinations of graphs, periodic phenomena, and rates of change.		
M.A.IV.A.3	Determine changes in slope relative to the changes in the independent variable.		
M.G	Geometry		
M.G.I	Analyze characteristics and properties of two- and threedimensional geometric shapes and develop mathematical arguments about geometric relationships.		
M.G.I.A	Analyze properties and determine attributes of two- and threedimensional objects.		
M.G.I.A.1	Use numeric and geometric patterns to make generalizations about		
M.G.I.A.1.a	geometric properties, including properties of polygons;		
M.G.I.A.1.b	ratios in similar figures and solids; and	Housing	Scale Drawings
M.G.I.A.1.c	angle relationships in polygons and circles.		
M.G.I.A.2	Analyze ratios of similar figures and analyze the properties of circles, polygons, and their angle relationships.	Housing	Scale Drawings
M.G.I.A.3	Examine and classify the cross sections of three-dimensional objects.		
M.G.I.B	Explore relationships (including congruence and similarity) among classes of two- and threedimensional geometric objects, make and test conjectures about them, and solve problems involving them.		

## Consumer Math

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M.G.I.B.1	Identify, describe, and defend congruence and similarity between shapes.		
M.G.I.B.2	Solve problems involving similar figures using proportion.	Housing	Scale Drawings
M.G.I.B.3	Justify conjectures about geometric figures using similarity and transformations.		
M.G.I.B.4	Determine the resulting change in the area and volume of a figure when one or more dimensions are changed.		
M.G.I.B.5	Make generalizations about geometric properties of solids.		
M.G.I.C	Establish the validity of geometric conjectures using deduction, prove theorems, and critique arguments made by others.		
M.G.I.C.1	Verify conjectures about angles, lines, polygons, circles, and threedimensional figures, choosing from a variety of approaches such as coordinate, transformational, or axiomatic.		
M.G.I.C.2	Construct and judge validity of a logical argument consisting of a set of premises and a conclusion.		
M.G.I.C.3	Use logical reasoning to draw conclusions about geometric figures from given assumptions.		
M.G.I.D	Use trigonometric relationships to determine lengths and angle measures.		
M.G.I.D.1	Explore concepts and applications of trigonometry by solving applied problems using right-triangle trigonometry.		
M.G.I.D.2	Solve applied problems using the law of sines and law of cosines.		
M.G.II	Specify locations and describe spatial relationships using coordinate geometry and other representational systems.		
M.G.II.A	Use Cartesian coordinates and other coordinate systems, such as navigational, polar, or spherical systems, to analyze geometric situations.		

## Consumer Math

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M.G.II.A.1	Draw a pair of perpendicular vectors to find a distance graphically.		
M.G.II.A.2	Solve applied problems using scale modeling.	Housing	Scale Drawings
M.G.II.A.3	Develop and use formulas including distance and midpoint.		
M.G.II.B	Investigate conjectures and solve problems involving two- and threedimensional objects represented with Cartesian coordinates.		
M.G.II.B.1	Given two ordered pairs, find the distance between them, locate the midpoint of the segment, and determine the slope of the line that contains them.		
M.G.II.B.2	Describe geometric relationships using slopes and equations of lines, including parallel lines, perpendicular lines, and special segments of triangles and other polygons.		
M.G.II.B.3	Given geometric figures, utilize a coordinate system to identify and justify conjectures.		
M.G.III	Apply transformations and use symmetry to analyze mathematical situations.		
M.G.III.A	Understand and represent translations, reflections, rotations and dilations of objects in the plane by using sketches, coordinates, vectors, function notation, and matrices.		
M.G.III.A.1	Solve applied problems using a system of vectors or using matrix addition.		
M.G.III.A.2	Plot coordinates for translations and describe the vertical and horizontal transformational vector(s).		
M.G.III.B	Use various representations to help understand the effects of simple transformations and their compositions.		
M.G.III.B.1	Translate, reflect, rotate, and dilate figures on the plane.		
M.G.III.B.2	Analyze the symmetry of objects using the language of transformations.		

## Consumer Math

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M.G.IV	Use visualization, spatial reasoning, and geometric modeling to solve problems.		
M.G.IV.A	Draw and construct representations of two- and three-dimensional geometric objects using a variety of tools.	Housing	Scale Drawings
M.G.IV.A.1	Represent a three-dimensional object in two dimensions using graph or dot paper.		
M.G.IV.A.2	Construct a three-dimensional object using a two-dimensional diagram such as a blueprint or pattern.		
M.G.IV.A.3	Use constructions with straightedge and compass; paper folding; and dynamic, interactive geometry software to explore attributes of geometric figures and make conjectures about geometric relationships.		
M.G.IV.B	Visualize three-dimensional objects and spaces from different perspectives and analyze their cross sections.		
M.G.IV.B.1	Use top, front, side, and corner views of three-dimensional objects to create accurate and complete representations and solve problems.		
M.G.IV.C	Use vertex-edge graphs to model and solve problems.		
M.G.IV.C.1	Using digraphs or vertex-edge graphs, find optimal solutions to problems involving paths, networks, or relationships among a finite number of objects.		
M.G.IV.D	Use geometric models to gain insights into and answer questions about related areas of mathematics and other disciplines.		
M.G.IV.D.1	Select an appropriate representation (concrete, pictorial, graphical, verbal, or symbolic) to solve a problem.		
M.G.IV.D.2	Represent geometric relationships and solve problems using dynamic, interactive geometry software.		
M.G.IV.E	Use geometric ideas to solve problems in, and gain insights into, other disciplines and other areas of		

## Consumer Math

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	interest such as art and architecture.		
M.M	Measurement		
M.M.I	Understand measurable attributes of objects and the units, systems, and processes of measurement.		
M.M.I.A	Make decisions about units, scales, and viewing windows that are appropriate for problem situations involving measurement.		
M.M.I.A.1	Make judgments about the appropriateness of units of measure and scales within a system and between systems.		
M.M.II	Apply appropriate techniques, tools, and formulas to determine measurements.		
M.M.II.A	Analyze precision, accuracy, and approximate error in measurement situations.		
M.M.II.B	Understand and use formulas for the area, surface area, and volume of geometric figures, including cones, spheres, and cylinder.	Housing	Decorating and Remodeling (perimeter and area of rectangles)
M.M.II.B.1	Use formulas for surface area and volume of three-dimensional objects to solve practical problems.		
M.M.II.C	Apply informal concepts of successive approximation, upper and lower bounds, and limit in measurement situations.		
M.M.II.C.1	Use linear measurements to estimate lengths of curves.		
M.M.II.C.2	Use polygons to estimate areas of curved regions.		
M.M.II.C.3	Use boxes or spheres to estimate the volume of curved solids.		
M.M.II.D	Use unit analysis to check measurement computations.		
M.M.II.D.1	Use unit analysis to check measurement computations.		
M.D	Data Analysis and Probability		
M.D.I	Formulate questions that can be addressed with data and collect, organize, and display relevant data to answer them.		

## Consumer Math

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M.D.I.A	Understand the differences among various kinds of studies and which types of inferences can legitimately be drawn from each.		
M.D.I.A.1	Distinguish among surveys, observational studies, and controlled experiments and evaluate the quality of each.		
M.D.I.A.2	Evaluate the legitimacy of conclusions about the population based on the sample(s) studied.		
M.D.I.B	Know the characteristics of well-designed studies, including the role of randomization in surveys and experiments.		
M.D.I.B.1	Identify two or more experimental treatments (or conditions) to be compared and the sources of variation to be controlled.		
M.D.I.B.2	Compare the responses of a group that gets treatment with those of a control group that does not.		
M.D.I.B.3	Given a problem situation, describe the basic principles of experimental design (control, randomization, and replication).		
M.D.I.B.4	Given a problem situation, evaluate whether conclusions drawn are based on randomization and control.		
M.D.I.C	Understand the meaning of measurement data and categorical data, of univariate and bivariate data, and of the term variable.		
M.D.I.C.1	Given a problem situation, identify variables as categorical or measurement.		
M.D.I.C.2	Given a problem situation, distinguish between independent/explanatory and dependent/response variables.		
M.D.I.D	Understand histograms, parallel box plots, and scatterplots and use them to display data.		
M.D.I.D.1	Represent, display, and interpret data using scatterplots, bar graphs, stem-and-leaf plots, and box-and-whiskers diagrams including representations on graphing calculators and computers.	Deductions, Taxes, and Insurance	Tables and Graphs

## Consumer Math

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
M.D.I.D.2	Display univariate data in problem situations with parallel box plots, histograms, or stem-and-leaf plots.		
M.D.I.E	Compute basic statistics and understand the distinction between a statistic and a parameter.		
M.D.I.E.1	Given a problem situation, identify each variable as a statistic or a parameter.		
M.D.I.E.2	Calculate measures of center and spread for univariate statistics.	Deductions, Taxes, and Insurance	Mean, Median, Mode
M.D.I.E.3	Determine positive, negative, or no correlation between bivariate statistics.		
M.D.II	Select and use appropriate statistical methods to analyze data.		
M.D.II.A	For univariate measurement data, be able to display the distribution, describe its shape, and select and calculate summary statistics.		
M.D.II.A.1	Given a problem situation, select the appropriate display and describe the distribution's overall shape and characteristics.		
M.D.II.A.2	Based on the shape of the distribution, determine how the measures of center and spread are related to each other.		
M.D.II.B	For bivariate measurement data, be able to display a scatterplot, describe its shape, and determine regression coefficients, regression equations, and correlation coefficients using technological tools.		
M.D.II.B.1	Interpret the value of the correlation coefficient as it pertains to the relationship between the two variables.		
M.D.II.B.2	Write a linear equation that fits a data set, check the model for "goodness of fit," and make predictions using the model.		
M.D.II.C	Display and discuss bivariate data where at least one variable is categorical.		
M.D.II.C.1	Given a problem situation with one variable as categorical and the other		

## Consumer Math

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
	as measurement, compare the categorical variables using the appropriate display for the measurement variables and draw conclusions from those comparisons.		
M.D.II.D	Recognize how linear transformations of univariate data affect shape, center, and spread.		
M.D.II.D.1	Describe the effect of transformations of data on measures of central tendency and variability.		
M.D.II.D.2	Describe the effect of transformations of data on the shape of the data's distribution.		
M.D.II.E	Identify trends in bivariate data and find functions that model the data or transform the data so that they can be modeled.		
M.D.II.E.1	Draw a line-of-best-fit or a curve-ofbest- fit for a scatterplot.		
M.D.II.E.2	Determine the function that models the data best.		
M.D.III	Develop and evaluate inferences and predictions that are based on data.		
M.D.III.A	Use simulations to explore the variability of sample statistics from a known population and to construct sampling distributions.		
M.D.III.A.1	Conduct simulations to collect random sample statistics and examine the variability of them from a known population.		
M.D.III.A.2	Conduct simulations to construct sampling distributions.		
M.D.III.B	Understand how sample statistics reflect the values of population parameters and use sampling distributions as the basis for informal inference.		
M.D.III.B.1	Use the properties of the normal curve to describe how sample data estimates the population mean and standard deviation.		
M.D.III.B.2	Examine sampling distributions to make inferences and predictions about population parameters.		

## Consumer Math

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
M.D.III.C	Evaluate published reports that are based on data by examining the design of the study, the appropriateness of the data analysis, and the validity of conclusions.		
M.D.III.C.1	Given a published report based on data, determine the design of the study, the appropriateness of the data analysis, and the validity of the conclusions.		
M.D.III.C.2	Given a published report based on data, interpret the results.		
M.D.III.D	Understand how basic statistical techniques are used to monitor process characteristics in the workplace.		
M.D.III.D.1	Apply confidence intervals and margins of error to workplace processes.		
M.D.III.D.2	Interpret the results of hypothesis testing for a single proportion or mean.		
M.D.IV	Understand and apply basic concepts of probability.		
M.D.IV.A	Understand the concepts of sample space and probability distribution and construct sample spaces and distributions in simple cases.		
M.D.IV.A.1	Describe all possible outcomes of an event containing a finite number of outcomes.		
M.D.IV.A.2	Determine a sample space for selected experiments and represent it in the form of a list, chart, picture, or tree diagram.		
M.D.IV.B	Use simulations to construct empirical probability distributions and interpret the results in the context of an applied problem.		
M.D.IV.B.1	Use simulations to construct empirical probability distributions.		
M.D.IV.B.2	Interpret the results in the context of an applied problem.		
M.D.IV.C	Compute and interpret the expected value of random variables in simple cases.		



## Consumer Math

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
M.D.IV.C.1	Given a problem situation, delineate the sample space and conduct simulations to calculate the expected value of the random variables.		
M.D.IV.C.2	Given a problem situation, interpret the expected value of the random variables.		
M.D.IV.D	Understand the concepts of conditional probability and independent events.		
M.D.IV.D.1	Identify mutually exclusive, joint, and independent events.		
M.D.IV.D.2	Recognize and compute conditional probability.		
M.D.IV.E	Understand how to compute the probability of a compound event.		
M.D.IV.E.1	Empirically and theoretically calculate the probabilities of a compound event.		